

GLA

He saw rich necl'ar-thaws release the rigour
Of th' icy North; from frost-bound Atlas' hands
His adamant fethers fall: green vigour
Gladdens the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands. *Croshaw.*
It glads me
To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice and de throne oppression. *Orway.*
Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man. *Pope.*
If justice Philips' cotive head
Some frigid rhymes disbursts,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*
To GLADDER. *v. a.* [from *glad*.] To cheer; to delight; to
make glad; to exhilarate.
Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A secret pleasure gladden'd all that saw him. *Addison's Cato.*
A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and gladdens her,
when the does not attend to it. *Addison's Spectator.*
GLADDER. *n. f.* [from *glad*.] One that makes glad; one that
gladdens; one that exhilarates.
Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddess. *Dryden.*
GLADE. *n. f.* [from *glapan*, to be hot, or to shine; whence
the Danish *glad*, and the obsolete English *gleeds*, a red hot
coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucas.* It is taken
for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and
has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.
So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow glade,
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade.
Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy glade
The lion sleeping lay in secret shade. *Hubbard's Tale.*
O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.
When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous glade,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton.*
For noonday's heat are cloister arbours made,
And for fresh ev'ning air the op'ner glade. *Dryd. Innocence.*
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
By the heroes' armed shades,
Glitt'ring through the gloomy glades;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh, take the husband, or restore the wife! *Pope's St. Cecil.*
GLADDER. *n. f.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a sword.] Swordgrass:
GLADDER. *n. f.* general name of plants that rise with a broad
blade like sedge. *Junius.*
GLADFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *glad* and *fulnes*.] Joy; gladness.
And there him rests in riotous suffiance
Of all his gladfulness, and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*
GLADIATOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A swordplayer;
a prizefighter.
Then whilst his foe each gladiator foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denham.*
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Pers.*
GLADLY. *adv.* [from *glad*.] Joyfully; with gayety; with
merriment; with triumph; with exultation.
For his particulars, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every
body will gladly see you engross the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*
GLADNESS. *n. f.* [from *glad*.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The standing fountains with so much joy they view,
That with less grief the perils they deplore. *Dryden.*
GLAD SOME. *adj.* [from *glad*.]
1. Pleased; gay; delighted.
The highest angels to and fro descend,
From highest heaven in glad some company. *Fairy Queen.*
The glad some ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unwearied eyes behold their friend:
Delight to hover near. *Dryden's En.* b. iv.
2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.
Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they sung and glad some day. *Prior.*
GLAD SOME. *adv.* [from *glad some*.] With gayety and de-
light.
GLAD SOME. *n. f.* [from *glad some*.] Gayety; showiness;
delight.
GLAIRE. *n. f.* [Saxon, amber; *glar*, Danish, glass; *glair*,
French; *glair*, Latin.]

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1. The white of an egg.
Take the *glair* of eggs, and strain it as short as water.
Peachment on Drawing.
2. A kind of halbert.
To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [from *glairer*, French; from the noun.] To
smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by
the bookbinders.
GLANCE. *n. f.* [from *glantz*, German, glitter.]
1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.
His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n
Consum'd with nimble glances, and grateful steam:
The other's not; for his was not sincere. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.
The aspects which procure love are not gazings, but
sudden glances and darts of the eye. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
There are of those sort of beauties which last but for a
moment; some particularity of a violent passion, some grace-
ful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, and
a look of gravity. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
3. A flash of light; a quick view.
The ample mind takes a survey of several objects with one
glance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil use,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd. *Poi. Queen.*
When through the gloom the glancing lightnings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Keats.*
2. To fly off in an oblique direction.
He has a little gall'd me, I confess;
But as the jest did glance away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakespeare.*
3. To strike in an oblique direction.
Pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corselet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*
4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.
O' th' sudden up they rise and dance,
Then fit again, and sigh and glance;
Then dance again, and kiss. *Suckling.*
Mighty dulcets crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round;
And her Parnassus glancing o'er at once,
Behold a hundred fons, and each a dunce. *Pope's Dunciad.*
The cooing dove
Flies thick in am'rous chase, and wanton rolls
The glancing eye, and turns the changeable scene. *Thomson.*
5. To censure by oblique hints.
How canst thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita, *Shakespeare.*
Knowing I know thy love to Thebes?
Some men glance and dart at others, by justifying themselves
by negatives; as to say, this I do not. *Bacon, Essay 23.*
I have never glanced upon the late designed procession of his
holiness and his attendants, notwithstanding it might have
afforded matter to many ludicrous speculations. *Addison's Spect.*
It was objected against him that he had written verses,
wherein he glanced at a certain reverend doctor, famous for
dulness. *Swift.*
To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*
GLANCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique broken
manner; transiently.
Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but
brokenly and glancingly, intending chiefly a discourse of his
own voyage. *Hakewill on Providence.*
GLAND. *n. f.* [from *glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.]
All the glands of a human body are reduced to two sorts,
viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a
little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is
separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery
and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory
canal to come out: of this sort are the glands in the brain, the
labial glands, and testes. A conglomerate gland is composed
of many little conglobate glands, all tied together, and wrapt
up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*
I observed the abscess to have begun deep in the body of the
glands. *Wise's Surgery.*
The glands, which o'er the body spread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twisted with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Blackm. Creation.*
GLANDERS. *n. f.* [from *gland*.] In a horse, is the running of
corrupt matter from the nose, which differs in colour accord-
ing to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green
or black. *Farrier's Dict.*

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His horse is pollett with the glanders, and like to mose in
the chine. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
GLANDIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing mast;
bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.
The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the
glandiferous trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
GLANDULE. *n. f.* [from *glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, Fr.] A small
gland serving to the secretion of humours.
Nature hath provided several glandules to separate this juice
from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to con-
vey it into the mouth, which are called *dustus salivales*. *Key.*
GLANDULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *glandulosus*.] A collection of
glands.
In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and
oval glandulosity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii.
GLANDULOUS. *adj.* [from *glandulosus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, Fr. from
glandule.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands;
having the nature of glands.
There are no testicles, or parts official unto generation, but
glandulous substances, that hold the nature of emunctories.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.
Such constitutions must be subject to glandulous tumours
and ruptures of the lymphatick, and all the diseases thereon
dependent. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
To GLARE. *v. n.* [from *glaren*, Dutch.]
1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.
After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or,
contrariwise, out of the dark into a glaring light, the eye is
dazzled for a time, and the sight confused. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
His glaring eyes with anger's venom swell,
And like the brand of foul Alecto flame. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
He is every where above conceits of epigrammatic wit,
and gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of
plainness; he shines, but glares not; and is stately without
ambition. *Dryden.*
The court of Cacus stands reveal'd to sight;
The cavern glares with new admitted light. *Dryden's Aen.*
Alas, thy dazzled eye
Beholds this man in a false glaring light,
Which conquest and success have thrown upon him. *Addison.*
2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.
Avaunt, and quit my sight! let the earth hide thee!
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost glare with. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Look, how pale he glares!
His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
Would make them capable. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;
But when they met they made a fury land,
And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd,
And with'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryd. Fables.*
3. To shine ostentatiously, or with too much labour'd lustre.
The most glaring and notorious passages are none of the
finest, or most correct. *Falcon on the Classics.*
To GLARE. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot
bear.
One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accurs'd, that wither'd all their strength. *Milton.*
GLARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye.
The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryd. Fab.*
I have griev'd to see a person of quality gliding by me in
her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a
spectre amidst a glare of flambeaux. *Addison's Guardian.*
Here in a grotto, shelter'd close from air,
And screen'd in shades from day's detected glare,
She sighs for ever. *Pope's Rock of the Lock.*
2. A fierce piercing look.
About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery glare. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
GLAREOUS. *adj.* [from *glareux*, Fr. *glareux*, Latin, from *glare*.]
Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an
egg.
GLARING. *adj.* Applied to any thing very shocking: as, a
glaring crime.
GLASS. *n. f.* [Saxon; *glas*, Dutch, as *Pezon* imagines
from *glaz*, British, green. In Erse it is called *klam*, and this
primarily signifies clean or clear, being so denominated from
its transparency.]
1. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or
sand together, with a vehement fire.
The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch;
glas, from the verb *glazien*, which signifies amongst them to
shine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice,
whose colour it resembles. *Peachment on Drawing.*
Glas is thought to compact and firm a body that it is
indestructible by art or nature, and is also of so close a tex-
ture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*
Show'rs of granadoes rain, by sudden burst

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Disploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of steel
And stones, and glass and nitrous grain adust. *Phillips.*
2. A glass vessel of any kind.
I'll see no more;
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a glass
Which shews me many more. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
3. A looking-glass; a mirror.
He was the mark and glass, copy and book,
That fashion'd others. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.
He spreads his subtle nets from light,
With twinkling glasses, to betray
The larks that in the meshes light. *Dryden's Horace.*
4. A Hour Glass. A glass used in measuring time by the
flux of sand.
Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, she would not live
The running of one glass. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
5. A cup of glass used to drink in.
To this last costly treaty,
That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass
Did break i' th' rinsing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul
Prompts to pursue the sparkling glass, besure
'Tis time to shun it. *Phillips.*
6. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a
draught.
While a man thinks one glass more will not make him
drunk, that one glass hath disabled him from well discerning
his present condition. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
The first glass may pass for health, the second for good-
humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our
enemies. *Temple.*
7. A perspective glass.
Like those who have surveyed the moon by glasses, I can
only tell of a new and shining world above us; but not relate
the riches and glories of the place. *Dryden.*
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.
Get thee glass eyes;
And, like a scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Glass bottles are more fit for this second sining than those
of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To GLASS. *v. a.*
1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror.
Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glass mine own debility. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. To case in glass.
Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;
Who tending their own worth, from whence they were
glaz'd,
Did point out to buy them, along as you pass. *Shakespeare.*
3. To cover with glass; to glaze.
I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small
cavities, perhaps glazed over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles
wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. *Boyle.*
GLASSFURNACE. *n. f.* [from *glass* and *furnace*.] A furnace in
which glass is made by liquefaction.
If our dreamer pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a
glassfurnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy
man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be
awakened into a certainty that it is something more than bare
imagination. *Locke.*
GLASSGazing. *adj.* [from *glass* and *gazing*.] Finical; often con-
templating himself in a mirror.
A whorl, glassgazing, superfluiceable, finical rogue. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
GLASSGRINDER. *n. f.* [from *glass* and *grinder*.] One whose trade
is to polish and grind glass.
The glassgrinders complain of the trouble they meet
with. *Boyle.*
GLASSHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *glass* and *house*.] A house where glass is
manufactured.
I remember to have met with an old Roman Mosaic,
composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared
at the glasshouses. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
GLASSMAN. *n. f.* [from *glass* and *man*.] One who sells glass.
The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made
by the glassman. *Swift.*
GLASSMETAL. *n. f.* [from *glass* and *metal*.] Glass in fusion.
Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass
with glassmetal. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
GLASSWORK. *n. f.* [from *glass* and *work*.] Manufacture of glass.
The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture, in equal portions,
of stones brought from Pavia, and the ashes of a weed called
kali, gathered in a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta;
and is by the Egyptians used first for such, and then they crush
the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Ve-
netians for their glassworks. *Bacon's Natural History.*

GLASSWORK